

## ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Non-Arrival of the Persia, New York,

**THE ZURICH CONFERENCE STILL IN SESSION.**

**The Pope's Army About to Attack the Liberals at Rimini.**

**Trial Trip and Sailing of the Great Eastern Delayed.**

Sentence of Smethurst, the Prisoner, Respited.

The Hamburg-American Company's screw steamship Borussia, Captain Trautman, from Hamburg and Southampton, reached this port early yesterday morning.

The news is not very important, but interesting.  
A Bavarian journal, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten* of August 31, has been informed by persons in intimate relation with the Court of Vienna that the Italian part of the Tyrol will be included in the province of Venetia.

Mr. Crawford, British Consul for Havana, sailed from Southampton on the 2d instant in the Perana.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 31st of August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits.....	£7,816,480	Increase.....	£1,933,941
Other deposits.....	12,740,833	Increase.....	1,413,020
Total.....	3,689,021	Increase.....	246,229

On the other side of the account—

Government securities.....	£11,220,018	Increase.....	£5,560,000
Other securities.....	18,391,582	Decrease.....	£87,494
Notes unemployed.....	8,982,546	Decrease.....	153,320

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,538,905, being a decrease of £136,330; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,540,454, showing a decrease of £236,801 when compared with the preceding return.

The rest in the present return is stated to be £3,989,021; and a dividend of 4½ per cent (amounting to £654,888) would leave £3,034,136. It is probable, therefore, that the dividend which is shortly to be declared will be at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The *Correspondence Havas* contains the following:—It has been decided that a celebration of plenty of French soldiers, belonging to the class of 1893, shall be

Doctors belonging to the class of 1883 shall be discharged with six months' leave, which at its expiration may be converted into renewable furloughs.

Doctor Smithurst, under sentence of death in London for the poisoning of Miss Bankes, had been respited by government on the grounds, as argued by the most eminent medical men since the trial, that that lady may have died from natural causes.

The Australian mail steamer Northam was lost on the 20th of August in the Red Sea. Passengers and mails saved. Passengers landed in Island of Myetia.

We have news from Constantinople dated on the 27th of August. The health of the Sultan has been restored. A commission has been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export and increasing the import duties. Said Pasha has left to attend the duties of

A circular has been addressed by the Porte to the various legations in Constantinople, requesting their assistance in the extradition of a number of persons of all

nationalities who, at the town, and who have no apparent means of subsistence. The document in question alleges that several murders having recently occurred, and that it being of public notoriety that a number of people, without occupation, arrive daily at Constantinople from all sides, having, or pretending to have, the protection of the different legations, a petition has been presented by the foreign and native residents, requesting that

In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners carrying on business in Smyrna.

...from that town, between the Druses and Christians, a which more than forty of the combatants were killed. Several houses occupied by Europeans were pillaged. The Governor of Beyrout sent 160 irregular cavalry to the spot, and order was restored, but too late, as the disturbance had extended to other villages, and it is feared that general war will take place between the Druses and Maronites, similar to that which caused so much destruction in 1860.

The *Sphinx Egyptian* of the 30th of July reports the narrow escape of his highness the Viceroy, during a collision a few nights before on the railway between Dammanour

and Kaf-el-Zayat. The vice-regal train had just stopped at one of the stations, when a luggage train which had not been signalled dashed up behind on the same line of rails. On perceiving the carriages ahead the driver of the approaching engine reversed and did his utmost to avert a collision, but in vain. The two carriages which fortunately intervened between the up-coming train and the carriage in which the Pasha sat were smashed to atoms, and

A Paris letter of the 1st of September says:—  
An interview between the King of the Belgians and the  
emperor Napoleon is about to be arranged, and a Belgian  
agent is said to have left for that purpose for St. Sauveur.  
Prince Metternich has also left for St. Sauveur; and Prince

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, writing on the 1st of September, gives the following sketch of events in the French capital:—

Three most pleasant changes have occurred within the last few days. The intense heat, which lasted so long, and which was enervating mind and body, has passed away; there is a cool breeze; a sort of cholera, which medical

way for the prevalent throughout France, and was prominently one of the consequences of the heat, has sensibly diminished, and the *Monsieur* has closed the publication of the addresses of the Councils-General to the Emperor in his victories, &c., in Italy. These addresses, most of which are saturated with adulation, do not materially differ from the ones which are annually presented to the sovereign on the recurrence of the new year.

Accounts from Toulon of the 29th of August inform us

alled the fleet under the command of Admiral D'Amfloss sailed from that port on the 25th, after having taken in a supply of provisions. It is now at the Islands of Hydras. It has been reinforced since its departure from Toulon by three gunboats, and on the 28th by the steam frigate Isly, from the Adriatic.

General Sattler, who was intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea, has published in the *Journal* an account of

the provisioning of the Russian army during the late war. It appears from this that the Russian troops in the Crimea at the commencement of the war amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and those of all the troops for whom the intendants had to furnish provisions during 1855 were 845,000 men, with 187,330 horses; and for 1856, 96,973 men, with 133,570 horses. The intendants had to